Amendments to the Claims:

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application:

Listing of Claims:

1. (Previously Presented) A compound capable of binding to a picornavirus capsid, the compound comprising:

at least two capsid binding moieties, and

a non-polymeric backbone or core,

wherein the at least two capsid binding moieties are covalently attached to the non-polymeric backbone or core,

and wherein the at least two capsid binding moieties are the same or different and individually selected from formula (I):

$$Ar^1(X)_mW(Y)_nAr^2 \qquad (I)$$

where Ar^1 and Ar^2 are optionally substituted aryl groups, which may be the same or different;

X and Y are independently selected from O, S, CO, C(O)O, CONR or NR, where R is hydrogen or C_{1-6} alkyl;

W is a divalent spacer group; and

m and n are independently 0 or 1.

2. (Previously Presented) The compound of claim 1 wherein the at least two capsid binding moieties are capable of binding to HRV capsids.

3. (Cancelled)

4. (Previously Presented) The compound of claim 2 wherein the at least two capsid binding moieties are capable of simultaneously binding within separate hydrophobic pockets on the same or different HRV capsids.

5. (Previously Presented) The compound of claim 1 having a molecular weight of less than 10,000.

6. (Previously Presented) The compound of claim 4 wherein the non-polymeric backbone or core is selected from the group consisting of:

a straight chain, branched or cyclic C_1-C_{70} alkyl optionally including one or more double or triple bonds and optionally including one or more heteroatoms selected from oxygen, sulfur and nitrogen;

oligomers of amino acids, acrylamide, N-substituted acrylamides, acrylic acid, alkeneoxy moieties, aminoalkanoic acids, and carbohydrates;

small to medium sized dendritic cores; and

cyclodextrins.

7. (Previously Presented) The compound of claim 1 wherein the non-polymeric backbone or core comprises two or more linker groups to which the two or more capsid binding moieties are attached, each linker group being capable of passing through the picornaviral pore and having a length sufficient to allow the attached capsid binding moiety to reach inside and bind within a hydrophobic pocket of the picornaviral capsid.

8. (Previously Presented) The compound of claim 7 wherein the two or more linker groups are the same or different and independently selected from the group consisting of alkyl, aryl, alkenyl, alkynyl, alkyleneoxy, amino acids, alkylamino, alkylcarbonyl, alkylcarboxy, alkoxy, alkylurea, alkythydrazide and combinations thereof.

9. (Previously Presented) The compound of claim 7 wherein the non-polymeric backbone or core and/or the two or more of the linker groups comprises a functional group which imposes restrictions on available degrees of freedom.

10. (Previously Presented) The compound of claim 9 wherein the functional group is an alkenyl, aryl or amido group.

11. (Previously Presented) The compound of claim 4 wherein the two or more capsid binding moieties comprise between two and ten capsid binding moieties.

12. (Previously Presented) The compound of claim 11 comprising five capsid binding moieties located on the non-polymeric backbone or core such that they bind within the five hydrophobic pockets located about one of the fivefold icosahedral axes of the picornaviral capsid.

13. (Previously Presented) The compound of claim 1 wherein the two or more capsid binding moieties are covalently attached to the non-polymeric backbone or core such that the compound is in the form of a dimer with a center of symmetry.

14. (Cancelled)

15. (Previously Presented) The compound of claim 1 wherein the divalent spacer group W is selected from the group consisting of optionally substituted straight chain or branched alkylene groups of from 1 to 10 carbon atoms which may have one or more double or triple bonds; optionally substituted alkyleneoxy groups; optionally substituted aryl groups; and optionally substituted aliphatic rings which may be saturated or unsaturated and which may include one or more heteroatoms selected from O, S and N.

16. (Previously Presented) The compound of claim 15 wherein the divalent spacer group is selected from the group consisting of $-(CH_2)_m-$ where m is 1 to 9; and $-(CH_2)_p-Z-(CH_2)_q-$ where p and q are independently 0 to 4, and Z is an optionally substituted C_2-C_6 alkylene group containing one or more double or triple bonds; or a five or six membered aromatic or aliphatic ring which may contain one to four heteroatoms selected from O, S and N.

17. (Previously Presented) The compound of claim 15 wherein the divalent spacer group is selected from the group consisting of $-(CH_2)_m-$ where m is 2 to 7; and a group of the formula $-(CH_2)_p-Z-(CH_2)_q-$ where p and q are independently 0 to 3, and Z is a five or six membered aromatic or aliphatic ring containing from 1 to 2 N atoms; or a group of the formula $-(CH=CH)_n-$ where n is 1 to 3.

18. (Cancelled)

19. (Previously Presented) The compound of claim 4 wherein each of the two or more capsid binding moieties is covalently attached to the non-polymeric backbone or core at a position on the two or more capsid binding moieties located in the region at the end of the two or more capsid binding moieties which lies near the pore of the hydrophobic pocket (heel region) during binding.

20. (Previously Presented) The compound of claim 19 wherein each of the two or more capsid binding moieties contains a functional group at its heel region capable of forming a covalent bond with the non-polymeric backbone or core, wherein the functional group is located in the region at the end of the capsid binding moiety which lies near the pore of the hydrophobic pocket (heel region) during binding.

21. (Previously Presented) The compound of claim 20 wherein the functional group is selected from the group consisting of a hydroxy, amine, azide, aldehyde, carboxylic

acid, amide, ester, hydrazide, oxime ether, imidazolide, hydroxamate, thioester, mercapto, halide, ketone, hydrazine, iscyanate and isothiocyanate.

22. (Previously Presented) The compound of claim 20 wherein the covalent bonds between the at least two capsid binding moieties and the non-polymeric backbone or core are formed between the functional group and a complementary functional group on a linker group of the non-polymeric backbone or core.

23. (Previously Presented) A compound comprising a capsid binding moiety covalently attached to a non polymeric backbone or core, the non polymeric backbone or core having at least one functional group covalently attached thereto that is capable of reacting with functionalised capsid binding moieties and/or detectable labels.

24. (Previously Presented) A process for the preparation of the compound of claim 20, comprising:

providing the at least two or more capsid binding moieties, each of the two or more capsid binding moieties comprising a first functional group located in the region at the end of the capsid binding moiety which lies near the pore of the hydrophobic pocket heel region during binding,

providing a functionalised non-polymeric backbone or core comprising two or more second functional groups complementary to the first functional groups, and

reacting the first functional groups with the second functional groups to form a covalent bond between the two or more capsid binding moieties and the non-polymeric backbone or core.

25. (Previously Presented) The process of claim 24, further comprising the step of attaching a linker group to each of the first functional groups, wherein each of the linker groups comprise a third functional group, and reacting the third functional groups with the

second functional groups to form a covalent bond between linker groups and the non-polymeric backbone or core.

26. (Previously Presented) The process of claim 24 wherein the at least two or more capsid binding moieties are not all the same.

27. (Previously Presented) A method for treating a human rhinovirus infection, comprising the step of administering an effective amount of a compound of claim 1 capable of binding to a human rhinovirus capsid.

28.-29. (Canceled)

30. (Previously Presented) A pharmaceutical composition comprising a compound of claim 1, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, together with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

31. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 27 wherein the compound is administered in combination with known antiviral or anti-retroviral agents or other pharmaceuticals used in the treatment of viral infections.

32. (Currently Amended) An agent for detecting rhinoviral ~~picornaviral~~ infections in humans ~~mammals~~, comprising a compound of claim 1 linked to a detectable label.

33. (Currently Amended) A method for the diagnosis of human rhinoviral ~~picornaviral~~ infections ~~in mammals~~, comprising:

preparing a biological sample suspected of containing human rhinoviral virus ~~picornavirus~~,

incubating the sample with an agent of claim 32 or a compound of claim 23 comprising a detectable label, the incubation occurring for a time and under conditions sufficient to form a human rhinovirus-agent or human rhinovirus-compound complex, and

detecting the presence or absence of such human rhinovirus-[-]agent or human rhinovirus-compound complex.